

County Snapshots are published by the Labor Market Information Division (LMID) of the California Employment Development Department (EDD) to provide a labor force profile of California counties and highlight employment trends and growth. The LMID regularly collects, analyzes, and publishes information about California's labor market, which consists of approximately 17 million workers and more than one million employers. In addition to employment and unemployment data, the LMID provides economic planning information, industry and occupational information, social and demographic information, and a host of other statistics.

County Snapshots include Benchmark labor force data and industry employment. Labor force data assess and calculate California's civilian labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate. These data are based on the place of residence. Industry employment data provide counts of the number of persons employed by industry, based on place of work, as classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaces the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Many industries are not comparable between the SIC and NAICS classification systems. NAICS identifies hundreds of new, emerging, and advanced technology industries. NAICS also reorganizes industries into more meaningful sectors—especially in the service-providing segments of the economy.

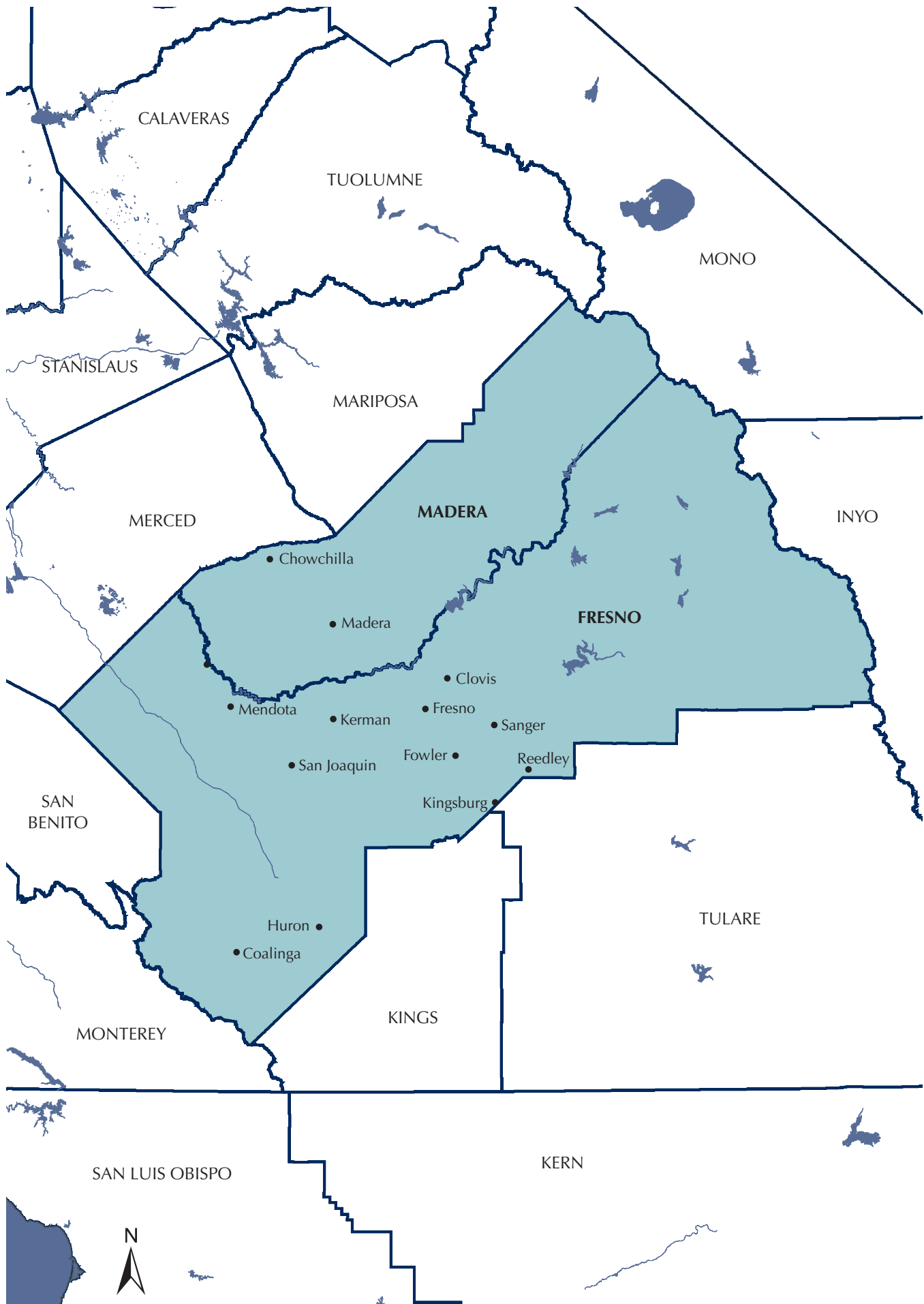
Due to this conversion, county-level industry employment data for California counties belonging to a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) were not available at the time of publication. Data provided in the 2003 *County Snapshots* for these counties reflect the multi-county data. Additional changes in this year's publication include an expanded occupational analysis, using SIC-based industry and occupational projections. The incorporation of NAICS with projections data is scheduled for the summer of 2004.

A complete explanation of these data and additional information are available from the LMID's Web site located at www.calmis.ca.gov. Additional *County Snapshots* and contact information for local labor market consultants may also be obtained through LMID at (916) 262-2162.



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Fresno County was created from parts of Merced, Tulare, and Mariposa counties in 1856. Named after Fresno Creek, *fresno* in Spanish signifies “ash tree.” It was because of the abundance of mountain ash or ash trees in the county that it received its name.

Madera County was created in 1893 from a part of Fresno County. The county name is derived from the town of Madera, so named when a lumber company built a flume to carry lumber in 1876. In Spanish, *madera* signifies “timber.”

Located in California’s fertile Central Valley, Fresno and Madera counties comprise what is known as the Fresno Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Fresno is California’s sixth-largest county in land area and serves as a financial, trade, commercial, and educational center for Central California. It occupies a large portion of the central San Joaquin Valley, with thousands of acres dedicated to agriculture. To the west the county’s border extends into the Diablo Mountains. The San Joaquin River lies to the north; on the eastern side of the county, the Sierra Nevada Mountains rise out of the low foothills.

Neighboring to the north, Madera County has a high degree of social and economic integration with Fresno. The county’s 2,147 square miles lie south of the Yosemite Valley, a popular route many tourists choose for travel to Yosemite National Park. Most of the two-county area’s industrial and residential activity is positioned along Highway 99, the primary transportation route, which provides a north-south corridor through both counties.

With a population of more than 841,000, Fresno County ranks as the tenth-highest populated county in California; over half of all county residents live in the city of Fresno. Population projections indicate the county will grow to over 1.1 million residents by the year 2020. According to the Department of Finance estimates, Madera’s population exceeds 131,000. The county will be home to an estimated 229,000 persons by the year 2020, an 86 percent growth over current figures.

Fresno MSA’s 2002 annual average civilian labor force was 456,800, an increase of almost 3 percent from the previous year. The annual average unemployment rate, 14.1 percent, was up from the previous year. The two-county area’s unemployment rate was higher than California’s rate of 6.7 percent; however, agriculturally-

oriented counties tend to have greater seasonal variations in employment, resulting in higher unemployment rates.

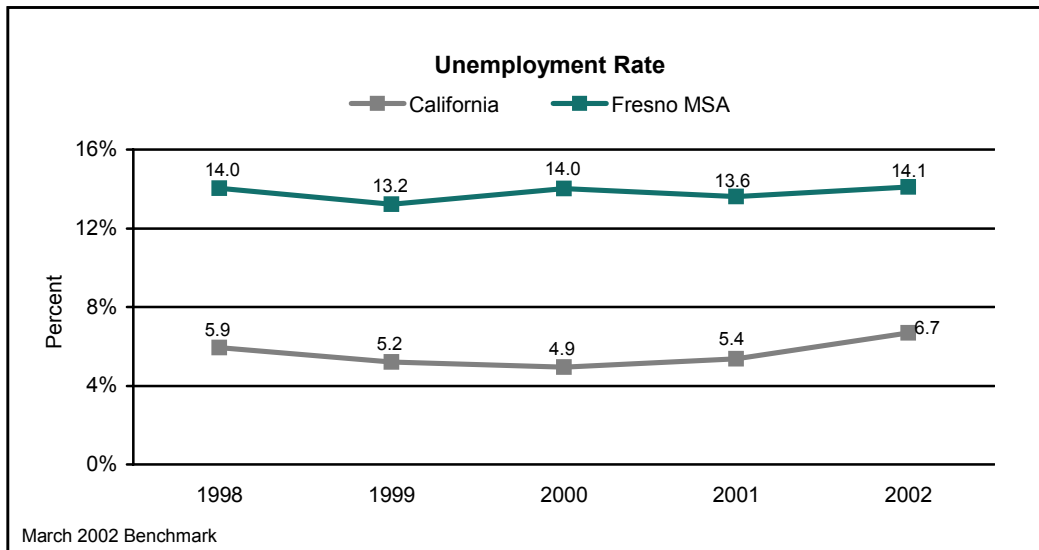
Government, trade, transportation and utilities, and agriculture industries played an important role in the Fresno MSA’s economic base in 2002. Government accounts for the major share of employment (21.2 percent). Almost 70 percent of the jobs are in the local government component. Trade, transportation and utilities, the second largest industry in the two-county area, provides 16 percent of the total employment. Within the industry, a majority of jobs are in retail trade.

Fresno MSA’s agriculture industry accounts for more than 15 percent (55,700) of all employment (366,800). Fresno County’s fertile land produces billions of dollars in crops annually. In 2002, higher yields, strong marketing and good weather helped Fresno County regain its title as the top agricultural producer in the nation. Fresno’s commercial crops include cotton, grapes, processed garlic, cherries, honeydew melons, pistachios, and tomatoes. In addition, almond production in the county grew substantially in 2002. In Madera County, agriculture and food processing companies also make up a large share of the economy.

Although agriculture plays an important role in the economies of both Fresno and Madera counties, the regions’s labor force and industries are becoming increasingly diversified. In recent years, declines have been recorded in agriculture, while employment in most nonfarm industries continues to grow. In the year 2002, 1,000 or more new jobs were gained in the construction, professional and business services, educational and health services, and local government industries.

LABOR FORCE

Civilian unemployment includes persons who are not working but are able, available, and actively looking for work. Individuals who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff, and individuals waiting to report to a new job are also considered to be unemployed. The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. In 2002, Fresno and Madera counties recorded increased unemployment (up 0.5 percentage point), as did California (up 1.3 percentage points).

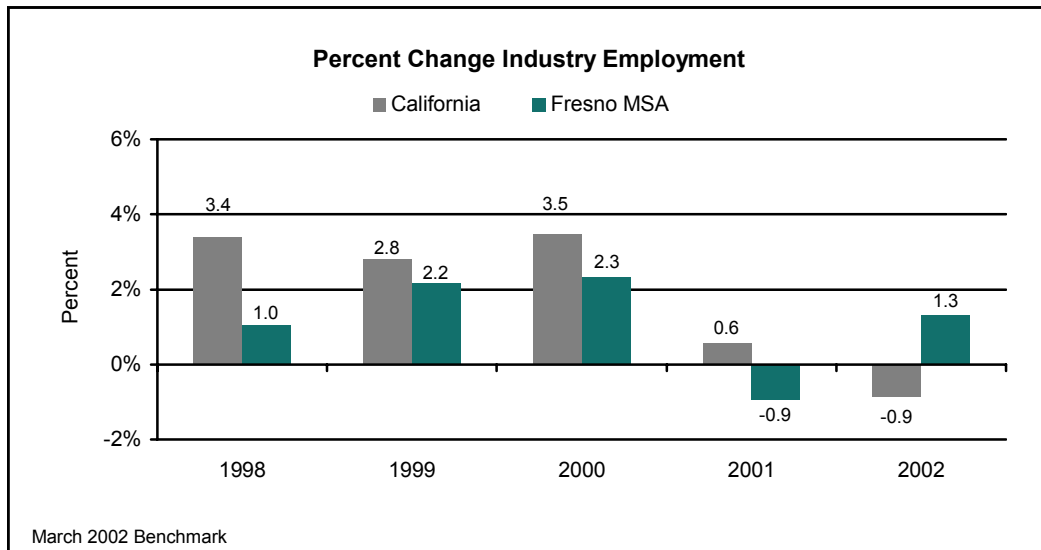


Labor force data, as shown below, accounts for civilians who are age 16 or older and who are working or looking for work. Fresno MSA's annual average figures show a gain in labor force of more than 25,000 persons since 1998. **Employment** and **unemployment** figures reflect the employment status of individuals by **place of residence**. Counts of employment by **place of work** are referred to as **industry employment** totals (see pages 5 and 6).

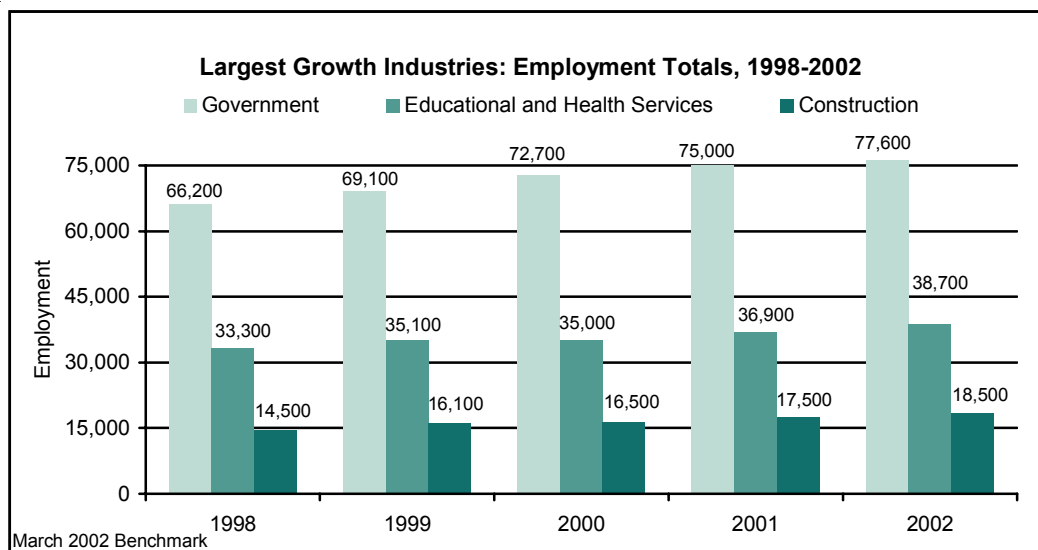
Labor Force Statistics	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Labor Force	431,000	433,400	445,100	443,800	456,800
Employment	370,500	376,100	382,700	383,400	392,400
Unemployment	60,500	57,300	62,400	60,400	64,400
Unemployment Rate	14.0%	13.2%	14.0%	13.6%	14.1%

2002 Benchmark

Over the years 1998 to 2002, the Fresno MSA added a total of 25,800 new jobs, cumulative growth of nearly 6 percent. A decline in the year 2001 was largely due to a loss of jobs in agriculture. Then, in 2002, continued losses in agriculture were offset by gains in some of the area's nonfarm industries resulting in 4,800 new jobs, (1.3 percent growth). Of these, government added 2,600 jobs; educational and health services gained 1,800 jobs, while professional and business services grew by 1,700 jobs. California experienced a decline of 0.9 percentage point in 2002, after recording industry employment growth over the years 1998 to 2001.



During the 1998–2002 period, Fresno MSA's largest growth industries were government; educational and health services; and construction. Government added 11,400 jobs, growth of 17 percent. Local government employment accounted for 68 percent (7,800) of the growth. Educational and health services grew by 16 percent or 5,400; hospitals experienced the most growth (2,300 jobs). Construction increased by 4,000 jobs during the period, with significant growth recorded in specialty trade contractors.



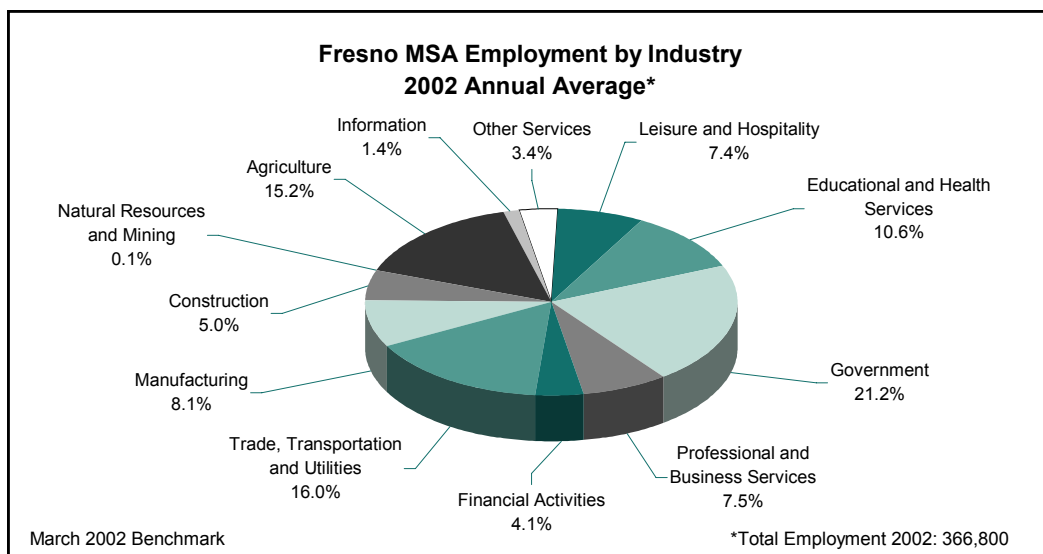
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

In the table below, Fresno MSA's **industry employment** totals are given for the period 1998–2002. In the year 2002, government, trade, transportation and utilities, and agriculture were the largest employers in the Fresno MSA. Together, these industries accounted for over 52 percent (192,100) of the total employment (366,800) in the area. Government made

Employment by Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	70,500	68,300	67,500	58,100	55,700
Natural Resources and Mining	400	400	500	400	400
Construction	14,500	16,100	16,500	17,500	18,500
Manufacturing	30,100	30,300	30,500	30,300	29,800
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	55,300	56,100	57,400	58,400	58,800
Information	5,600	5,500	5,600	5,700	5,300
Financial Activities	13,200	13,700	14,100	14,800	14,900
Professional and Business Services	25,100	26,000	27,700	25,800	27,500
Educational and Health Services	33,300	35,100	35,000	36,900	38,700
Leisure and Hospitality	24,600	25,500	26,800	27,000	27,200
Other Services	10,700	10,900	11,200	12,100	12,500
Government	66,200	69,100	72,700	75,000	77,600
Industry Employment Total*	349,500	357,100	365,400	362,000	366,800

2002 Benchmark

up the largest share (21.2 percent), with the majority of jobs in the local government component. Trade, transportation and utilities accounted for 16 percent of all employment; most of the jobs were in retail trade. Agriculture, a vital industry in the two-county MSA, provided 55,700 jobs, more than 15 percent of all employment.



*Totals may not add, due to rounding.

Fresno County projections for the period 1999–2006 forecast the three largest growth industries during those years will be services, government, and retail trade, using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).^{*} Within those industries, the occupations included below are those likely to have the most job gains.

Largest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
Services	17.4%	11,900
Government	14.6%	9,000
Retail Trade	13.1%	6,400

Services

Elementary School Teachers[†] (Except Special Education)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 909 (Annual Job Openings – 130)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$45,229[‡]

Nature Of Work Teach pupils in public or private schools at the elementary level basic academic, social, and other formative skills.

Education The California Commission on Teacher Credentialing establishes requirements for teaching candidates, which include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program including student teaching, postgraduate work, and various other requirements.

Teacher Assistants

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 896 (Annual Job Openings – 128)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$20,628[‡]

Nature Of Work Perform duties that are instructional in nature or deliver direct services to students or parents. Teacher or other professional has ultimate responsibility.

Education Some schools require a high school diploma, while other schools expect aides to have some college work, especially for special education programs. All schools require applicants to pass a test in reading, language, and math. Aides must be able to communicate well with both students and teachers, and may need clerical skills.

Secondary School Teachers, Middle School Teachers[†] (Except Special and Vocational Education)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 887 (Annual Job Openings – 127)

Salary **Secondary School Teachers** Mean Annual Wage – \$52,206; **Middle School Teachers** – \$47,867[‡]

Nature Of Work **Secondary School Teachers** instruct students in secondary public or private schools in one of more subjects, such as English, mathematics, or social studies.

Middle School Teachers teach students in public or private schools in one or more subjects at the middle, intermediate, or junior high level.

Education The California Commission on Teacher Credentialing establishes requirements for teaching candidates, which include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program including student teaching, postgraduate work, and various other requirements.

Registered Nurses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 602 (Annual Job Openings – 86)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$57,598; Median Hourly Wage – \$27.07

Nature Of Work Assess patient health problems and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records. Administer nursing care to ill, injured, convalescent, or disabled patients. May advise patients on health maintenance and disease prevention or provide case management.

Education Registered Nurses must be licensed to practice in California. The license requirements are: completion of a board-approved nursing program, and a passing grade on the State Board examination. Two types of training programs are available in California: two-year community college programs and four-year bachelor's degree programs.

Government

Correctional Officers and Jailers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 378 (Annual Job Openings – 54)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$47,677; Median Hourly Wage – \$23.44

Nature Of Work Guard inmates in penal or rehabilitative institution in accordance with established regulations and procedures. May guard prisoners in transit.

Education These occupations usually require a high school diploma and/or vocational training or job-related courses. An associate's or bachelor's degree could be needed.

Office and Administrative Support Workers (All Other)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 213 (Annual Job Openings – 30)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$27,202; Median Hourly Wage – \$12.05

Nature Of Work All office and administrative support workers not listed separately. Examples: Notary Public; Envelope Stuffer.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 203 (Annual Job Openings – 29)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$60,874; Median Hourly Wage – \$31.88

Nature Of Work Maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and protect life and property in an assigned patrol district. Perform combination of following duties: patrol a specific area on foot or in a vehicle; direct traffic; issue traffic summonses; investigate accidents; apprehend and arrest suspects; or serve legal processes of courts.

Education Most occupations require training in vocational schools, related on-the-job experience, or an associate's or bachelor's degree.

Administrative Law Judges, Adjudicators, and Hearing Officers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 162 (Annual Job Openings – 23)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$94,714; Median Hourly Wage – \$48.62

Nature Of Work Conduct hearings to decide or recommend decisions on claims concerning government programs or government-related matters, and prepare decisions.

Education A bachelor's degree is the minimum formal education required for these occupations. However, many also require a master's degree, Ph. D., M.D., or J.D..

^{*}The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002–2012 data in Summer 2004.

[†]For some occupations, workers may not work full-time all year-round. For these occupations it is not feasible to calculate an hourly wage.

[‡]Teachers and Teachers Aides are employed in public and private educational institutions. For ease of presentation, they are included in services here.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Retail Trade

Cashiers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 956 (Annual Job Openings – 137)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$17,299; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.35

Nature Of Work Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Usually involves use of electronic scanners, cash registers, or related equipment. Often involved in processing credit or debit card transactions and validating checks. Examples: Auction Clerk; Toll Collector; Disbursement Clerk.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Retail Salespersons

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 949 (Annual Job Openings – 136)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$21,581; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.25

Nature Of Work Sell merchandise, such as furniture, appliances, or apparel in retail establishment. Examples: Car Dealer; Wallpaper Salesperson.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Waiters and Waitresses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 660 (Annual Job Openings – 94)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$14,397; Median Hourly Wage – \$6.75

Nature Of Work Take orders and serve food and beverage to patrons at tables in dining establishment. Examples: Cocktail Waiter; Wine Steward; Head Waitress.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers (Including Fast Food)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 636 (Annual Job Openings – 91)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$14,501; Median Hourly Wage – \$6.89

Nature Of Work Perform duties which combine both food preparation and food service.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Madera County projections for the period 1999–2006 forecast the three largest growth industries during those years will also be services, retail trade, and government, using SIC.* Within those industries, the occupations included below are those likely to have the most job gains.

Largest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
Services	19.2%	1,400
Retail Trade	9.6%	700
Government	14.9%	700

Services

Registered Nurses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 158 (Annual Job Openings – 23)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$57,598; Median Hourly Wage – \$27.07

Nature Of Work Assess patient health problems and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records. Administer nursing care to ill, injured, convalescent, or disabled patients. May advise patients on health maintenance and disease prevention or provide case management.

Education Registered Nurses must be licensed to practice in California. The license requirements are: completion of a board-approved nursing program, and a passing grade on the State Board examination. Two types of training programs are available in California: two-year community college programs and four-year bachelor's degree programs.

Teacher Assistants

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 82 (Annual Job Openings – 12)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$20,628[†]

Nature Of Work Perform duties that are instructional in nature or deliver direct services to students or parents. Teacher or other professional has ultimate responsibility.

Education Some schools require a high school diploma, while other schools expect aides to have some college work, especially for special education programs. All schools require applicants to pass a test in reading, language, and math. Aides must be able to communicate well with both students and teachers, and may need clerical skills.

Health Care Professionals, Paraprofessionals, NEC

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 81 (Annual Job Openings – 12)

Salary **Healthcare Support Workers (All Other)** - Mean Annual Wage – \$22,635; Median Hourly Wage – \$10.17. **Orthotists and Prosthetists** – \$61,658; - \$30.88; **Diagnostic Medical Sonographers** – \$53,903; – \$24.15. **Respiratory Therapy Technicians** – \$41,560; – \$20.00.

Nature Of Work **Healthcare Support Workers (All Other)** includes those not listed separately. **Orthotists and Prosthetists** assist patients with disabling conditions of limbs and spine or with partial or total absence of limb by fitting and preparing braces or prostheses. **Diagnostic Medical Sonographers** produce ultrasonic recordings of internal organs for use by physicians. **Respiratory Therapy Technicians** provide specific, well-defined respiratory care under the direction of respiratory therapists and physicians.

Education Most of these occupations require a four-year bachelor's degree, but some do not.

Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 81 (Annual Job Openings – 12)

Salary Mean Annual Wage \$19,259; Median Hourly Wage \$8.90

Nature Of Work Provide basic patient care under direction of nursing staff. Perform duties such as feed, bathe, dress, groom, or move patients, or change linens. Examples: certified Nursing Assistant; Hospital Aide; Infirmary Attendant.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002-2012 data in Summer 2004.

[†]For some occupations, workers may not work full-time all year-round. For these occupations it is not feasible to calculate an hourly wage.

Retail Trade

Cashiers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 128 (Annual Job Openings – 18)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$17,299; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.35

Nature Of Work Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Usually involves use of electronic scanners, cash registers, or related equipment. Often involved in processing credit or debit card transactions and validating checks.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Retail Salespersons

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 110 (Annual Job Openings – 16)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$21,581; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.25

Nature Of Work Sell merchandise, such as furniture, appliances, or apparel in retail establishment. Examples: Car Dealer; Wallpaper Salesperson.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Waiters and Waitresses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 43

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$14,397; Median Hourly Wage – \$6.75

Nature Of Work Take orders and serve food and beverage to patrons at tables in dining establishment. Examples: Cocktail Waiter; Wine Steward; Head Waitress.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers (Including Fast Food)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 43

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$14,501; Median Hourly Wage – \$6.75

Nature Of Work Perform duties which combine both food preparation and food service.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.



Government

Correctional Officers and Jailers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 83 (Annual Job Openings – 12)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$47,677; Median Hourly Wage – \$23.44

Nature Of Work Guard inmates in penal or rehabilitative institution in accordance with established regulations and procedures. May guard prisoners in transit.

Education These occupations usually require a high school diploma and/or vocational training or job-related courses. An associate's or bachelor's degree could be needed.

Accountants and Auditors

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 28

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$47,436; Median Hourly Wage – \$20.48

Nature Of Work Examine, analyze, and interpret accounting records for the purpose of giving advice or preparing statements. Install or advise on systems of recording costs or other financial and budgetary data.

Education Bachelor's degree.

Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 27

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$60,874; Median Hourly Wage – \$31.88

Nature Of Work Maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and protect life and property in an assigned patrol district. Perform combination of following duties: patrol a specific area on foot or in a vehicle; direct traffic; issue traffic summonses; investigate accidents; apprehend and arrest suspects; or serve legal processes of courts.

Education Most occupations require training in vocational schools, related on-the-job experience, or an associate's or bachelor's degree.

Postal Service Mail Carriers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 23

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$39,309; Median Hourly Wage – \$19.28

Nature Of Work Sort mail for delivery. Deliver mail on established route by vehicle or on foot.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002-2012 data in Summer 2004.



COUNTY PROFILE

	Fresno County		Madera County	
Population¹	2002	2003	2002	2003
County Total	827,300	841,400	130,400	131,200
Unemployment Insurance²	2001	2002	2001	2002
Claims Paid	90,425	120,499	11,856	15,484
Total Amount Paid	\$151,106,757	\$223,604,803	\$18,265,113	\$27,489,903
Workforce Investment Act³	2001-2002	2002-2003	2001-2002	2002-2003
Adult	\$10,083,358	\$7,489,053	\$1,166,583	\$873,372
Youth	12,472,588	\$8,943,479	\$1,419,151	\$1,018,537
Dislocated Worker	11,715,310	\$8,075,852	\$1,292,346	\$928,684
CalWORKS⁴	2001	2002	2001	2002
Total Participants	63,662	59,091	8,584	7,780
Additional County Data	2000-2001	2001-2002	2000-2001	2001-2002
Community Colleges ⁵				
Vocational Education students	35,519	34,190	11,163	11,107
Transfer Prepared students	3,111	3,252	1,065	1,101
Basic Skills students	11,095	23,429	3,328	8,402
High School (9-12) Dropouts ⁶	2,041	2,222	256	229
Percentage of total students	3.9%	4.1%	3.7%	3.2%

¹Data obtained from the State of California, Department of Finance: E-1 City/County Population Estimates, with Annual Percentage Change, January 1, 2002 and 2003.

²EDD, UI Claims and Payment.

³Data included are from WIA Final Allocations for Program Year 2001-2002 and 2003-2004.

⁴Data obtained from the California Department of Social Services, Research and Development Division, Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau's CalWORKs Cash Grant Caseload Movement and Expenditures Report for the month of December.

⁵Data included are from the Performance on Partnership for Excellence Goals, California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office. For Fresno, they represent combined totals from the State Center and West Hills Community College Districts. For Madera, they represent totals from Reedley College of the State Center Community College District, which is not located in but serves the county through off-campus sites and distance education.

⁶California Department of Education.

California has 58 counties and a variety of industries that contribute to its economy. Information services, high-technology manufacturing, agriculture, and entertainment are a few examples of the broad range of economic productivity in the state.

In 2002, the civilian labor force grew by 221,700, an increase of 1.3 percent over 2001 figures, bringing the total labor force to more than 17.4 million persons. The unemployment rate increased from 5.4 percent in 2001 to 6.7 percent in 2002.

Overall, industry employment in California declined by 128,900 jobs in 2002. Industries recording job losses included professional and business services (60,500 jobs) and information services (53,500 jobs). Components of these industries reporting the largest declines include computer systems design and related services (-29,700 jobs); management of companies and enterprises (-18,800 jobs); Internet service providers and Web search portals (-17,900 jobs); and telecommunications (-12,100 jobs).

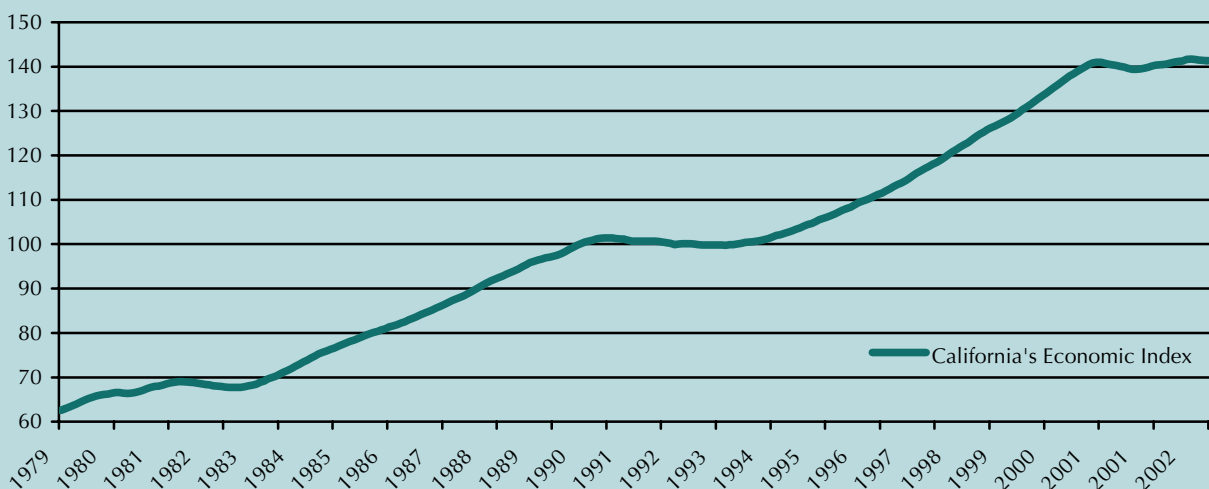
Industries reporting gains included government (66,000 jobs added) and education and health services (52,700 jobs gained). Within these growing industries, the majority of gains were in the following components: local government education (33,600 jobs); ambulatory health care services (22,400 jobs); county government (9,300 jobs); general medical and surgical hospitals (9,300 jobs); nursing and residential care facilities (6,500 jobs).

For the period 2000-2010, California employment projections show that total nonfarm employment is expected to increase by at least 3.2 million jobs, or 22.2 percent. Although growth is projected for every industry, some job loss will occur in smaller sectors of mining, manufacturing, and transportation.

California's population is 36.5 million residents, according to the California Department of Finance's preliminary estimates for January 2003. These new data reflect a 5.0 percent increase over the 2000 Census data that recorded California's total population at 33.9 million.

An economic index compares actual economic activity to long-term trends. It can be helpful for monitoring state economies; comparing the length, depth, and timing of recessions at the state level; and providing a composite measure of monthly economic activity at the state level. This particular index is based on nonfarm payroll employment, the unemployment rate, average hours worked in manufacturing, and real wage and salary disbursements. These four elements are then calculated to achieve the data below, charted from 1979 to the current year. While the overall growth trend of the data is evident, the chart also reflects economic downturns, such as recessions experienced during the early 1980s, again in the early 1990s, and more recently, 2001. The index can also be used to examine other effects, such as: business cycles within the state; national economic forces on the state; and the state's overall economic activity on state fiscal conditions, poverty or in-migration.

California's Economic Activity
(January 1979 to May 2003)



General information provided by "Working Paper 02-7: Consistent Economic Indexes for the 50 States" by Theodore M. Crone, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (May 2002). Data can be accessed through www.phil.frb.org.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Local

Fresno County
www.co.fresno.ca.us

Madera County
www.madera-county.com

Fresno County Economic Development Corporation
www.fresnoedc.com

Madera County Economic Development Commission
www.maderaindustry.org

Fresno County Workforce Connection
www.workforce-connection.com

Madera County Workforce Development Office
www.maderaworkforce.org



Statewide

Employment Development Department (EDD)
www.edd.ca.gov

EDD's Labor Market Information Division (LMID)
www.calmis.ca.gov

California Department of Finance
www.dof.ca.gov

California Training & Education Providers (CTEP)
www.soicc.ca.gov/ctep

Counting California
<http://countingcalifornia.cdlib.org>

National

Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
www.bls.gov

Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
www.doleta.gov

Occupational Information Network (O*NET)
<http://online.onetcenter.org>

U.S. Census Bureau
www.census.gov

FedStats
www.fedstats.gov

